IN THE MACHINERY PALACE

ONE-THIRD OF THE SPACE GIVEN TO THE

AMERICAN EXHIBIT. TEATURES OF AN IMPOSING DISPLAY IN ALL SORTS OF MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES-

INNOVATIONS IN THE PRINTER'S ART -THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.

ight; 1889: By the New-York Associated Press Paris, May 26.-The Machinery Palace of the Exposition is the largest building ever constructed under a single roof. A remarkable feature of the building is that the roof has no interior support, except twenty great arches, hinged at the foundation plates and apex so as to provide for expansion and contraction under changes in temperature. The roof is glazed. The lower panels are decorated with heraldic designs. The ends of the building are filled with toned glass. Light is abundant, and the effect of the decoration is magnificent. The length of the building is nearly 1,400 feet, its width 870 feet, and its height 170 feet. ... gallery thirty feet from the floor extends the entire length on both sides. At the four corners are steam generators for driving the entire machinery. The power is communicated by shafting placed on four rows of trellis girders lying parallel with the length of the building and placed in subways. The engines are now working and there is more power than is required. An idea of the

colossal character of the Exhibition may be gained

from the fact that the power available this year

is four times as great as that furnished during the Exhibition of 1878. The American machinery exhibit occupies one. third of the entire space in this building, and is, in all respects but one, more imposing than the exhibit at any previous international exhibition. The exception is in agricultural machinery, in which we do not show progress corresponding to that manifested in other lines. We are indeed at a double disadvantage in this, for besides exhibiting nothing notably new, European nations have been successfully overtaking us in the production of our own machines. This is specially true of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland. In this respect, as in others of equal importance, we have supplied Europe with ideas. It will be remembered that Cyrus McCormick failed to secure in United States the adoption of his agricultural machinery until after its exhibition in London in 1851. That international exhibition inaugurated a new era in machinery. In 1867 Thomas R. Pickering, engineer and inventor, who has been superintendent of machinery for the United States at the successive exhibitions at Paris, Vienna, Philade phia, Melbourne and New-Orleans, brought about the exhibition of one fifty-

American machinery occupied the space allotted to the United States, the entire area could be filled up with the modifications of the Corliss engine manufactured by Europeans. Two-thirds of the steam engines exhibited are of the Corliss pattern. In 1867 there was an exhibit of machine tools by Brown & Sharp, of Providence. They were all sold. To-day, tools made after the Brown & Sharp patterns by Europeans are universal in the

engine was sold to a Frenchman. To-day, if no

When the model of the yacht America was shown in the United States it was rather scoffed at. Its superiority was promptly detected by British builders, and it is now becoming a model on the Clyde.

When the International Congress of Civil, Mofoal and Mining Engineers ments here next month it is apparent that the chief pleasure of the American delegation, numbering nearly 300, will be to point out the docility with which American mechanical ideas have been adopted by other countries. These ideas are paramount. Within obvious limits they relate chiefly to steam engines, sir compressors, machine tools, machinery for forming sheet metal, for rolling metals into forms, for making paper bags, machinery for working on rock means of compressed air, for making wood screws by rolling instead of forging, and for cutting the threads, and wood-working machinery.

A Baldwin cas engine, built by Otts Brothers, attracts attention by employing gas to run a dynamo for the purpose of lighting by means of incandescent lamps, the claim being that the light thus produced is more economical than gas itself. Warner & Savage, of Cleveland, and William

Sellers & Co.; of Philadelphia, are conspicuous

by their exhibits of brass-working machinery. "Printing House Square" in the American exhibit will be run with electric power supplied by Pickering for the special accommodation of the presses, which are not easily connected with the shafting. Neither Scott nor Hoe has any exhibit, but the plant, when ready, will be considerable. The Campbell and the Golden companies' exhibits

are the most important.

Several type-setting machines are exhibited, including the MacMillan, the Thorne, and the Mergenthaler Linotype machine. The last named resents the most striking features, as it does away with movable type. Instead it uses matrices, and cests a solid bar for each line, the matrices being then returned automatically to their proper places. This machine is furnished with a phono-

graph, which dictates copy to the operator.

The only other country exhibiting novel improvements in printing machinery is Great

We have a practical menopoly also of writing and only one English exhibitor, one Russian and one Swiss. The machines of none of these com-

That electricity constitutes an absorbing problem of mechanical invention and physical discovery is shown by the prominence its apparatus covery is shown by the prominence its apparatus occupies throughout the Machinery Hall, and in various other parts of the exhibition. There are 500 exhibitors in this branch. The universality of the study devoted to it is shown in the range of the countries represented by apparatus. These countries include France, Germany, Great Britain, America, Belgium, Switzerland, Algeria, Austria, Hungery, Chili, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia and Finland. The application of electricity to machinery and to various processes is making steady if not rapid progress. The position of Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison is unique, while the great discovery by Professor Elihu Thomson of the perfect fusion while the great discovery by Professor Elihu Thomson of the perfect fusion by means of electricity of metals that do not amalgumate in the forge adds a third American to the list of electricians first in the world. Professor Thomson's discovery is expected to revolutionize the processes and modify methods throughout the whole scope of metal working, from the fine art of the goldsmith to the colossal undertakings of the

The Bell telephone is shown in the Liberal Arts section, not in Machinery Hall, as the consent of the French telephone interests could not be procured for wires. That it should transmit a million meanges a day impresses Frenchmen considerably, especially when they know how it expensive it is.

The Edison exhibit occupies one half the entire approximation of the second of the control of the con The Edison exhibit occupies one half the entire American frontage, covering 9,000 s. are feet. It is the largest single exhibit in the Exposition. It is devised to illustrate in miniature most of the gress practical results of Mr. Edison's inventions. For instance, the lighting of New-York City is shown by subways visible in the flooring, with charts and apparatus indicating the distribution of lamps and the control of force. His entire category of inventions, numbering 493, is presented, either completely or by intelligible sugsistion. It comprises his contributions to telegraphy, electric lighting, systems of meters, typames, motors, transmission of power, railway record motors, telephonic receivers and transmitten, and galvanic and secondary batteries as used in the phonograph and milling machines, the lectric pen, typewriter, shafting, the vocal entire and fruit preserving.

The phonograph and the American writing machines are the popular delight of the Exposition. We will find one of the phonograph and in the phonograph and the American writing machines are the popular delight of the Exposition. We will find one of the phonograph and being suitably equipped for the perfections of this marvel.

the coating of the phonographic cylinder which will materially improve the quality of cnunciation. The new cylinders are on their way here, but the nature of the discovery is withheld to insure his

In the American development of electricity, commerce predominates; in the French, science, espe-cially chemistry and applied mathematics. In the French exhibit, however, there are many practical breich exhibit, however, there are many practical machines in which it is employed, such as a rolling bridge for carrying and weighing, a steno-telegraphic machine, a simultaneous telegraph and telephone, and a telephone and microphone, an autographic telegraph, electric trumpets, an electric organ and an electric piano and harp, a machine for measuring the resistance of electricity, and an electric elevator.

Among the less imposing but not less ingenious machines which are looked upon as Yankee notions by Europeas are machines for salting and coloring butter. Thich is matched by a French machine for desalting and automatic weighing, an automatic American machine for making cork-screws out of wire, a machine for weaving the covering on rubber hose, and a bonbon machine.

America is practically unrepresented in machine-ery appertaining to textiles and to the manipula-tion of skins, leather, furs, paper and stone. MARGARET F. SULLIVAN.

KING HUMBERT DEPARTS FROM BERLIN. Berlin, May 26 .- King Humbert and the Prince of Naples left Berlin at 9:30 a. m. to-day. Several princes assembled at the station to bid them a cordial farewell, and a large crowd gave the departing guests a hearty greeting. The King and Prince will travel incognito.

guests a hearty greeting.
travel incognito.

King Humbert attended mass privately this morning in the Hedwigskirche. He was not noticed by the clergy, although other sovereigns are always received with ceremony. A FATAL LESSON IN SURGERY. Montreal, May 26 (Special).-Oscar Landreville, while on a street-car to-day, pulled out a sharp knife, and saying that he would now give some instructions

in surgery, bared one of his legs and mule an in-

Unfortunately, however, he cut an artery,

and before the flow of blood could be stepped he was dead. RACING FOR THE PRIX DE DIANE. Paris, May 26 .- The race for the Prix de Diane today was won by Criniere, Victoria Regina finishing starters. There was an exciting struggle between the leaders to the post, Criniere coming in a winner by half a length. In the last beiting the odds were 6 to 1 against Criniere, 4 to 1 against Victoria Regina.

ABSCONDING WITH HIS FATHER'S MONEY

A THIRTEEN-YEAR OLD BOY ROBS THE PASSAIC

Alfred Speer is the president of the New-Jersey Wine Company, of Passaic, N. J. The company has an office in this city at No. 28 College Place. On Saturday, Joseph T. Speer, the superintendent of the company, took about \$1,000 in money and checks in a hand-bag to Passalc, to pay off the men. At the depot in Passalc of Alfred Speer, and he gave the money to him to take to the factory. This was about 7 o'clock in the evenhorse-power Corliss engine in this city. This ing, and the men were waiting for their money.

Young Speer did not appear at the factory, and after that his son had been waylaid and robbed. He reported the case to Chief Henley, and the entire police of the boy. The theory of highway robbery had to be abandoned after an investigation. It was learned that

abandoned after an investigation. It was learned that after getting the money, speer met William Hartman and Thomas Hunt, two boys of about the same age, and they hid in an empty car until shortly before midnight, when they took a train for this city. Hartman and Hunt are known to be bad boys, and they have run away from home several times. It is believed that they put Speer up to seal the money.

Thomas Morton, the foreman of the factory, at the request of Mr. Speer, called upon Inspector Hyrnes, at Police Headquarters yesterday, and asked his assistance in finding the runaway lads. A general alarm was sent to all the police stations in the city, giving a description of the boys. There is little prospect of their being found here, as Hartman and Hunt have been in the West, and this is believed to be their destination.

LE CARON AND THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN NOT CONCERNED IN THE INITIATION OF THE INFORMER.

Jollet Ill., May 26 (Special).-Great interest has seen aroused in Joliet by the publication of portions of the testimony of Le Caron, the spy, relative to his initiation into the Clan-na-Gael. He testified that he was initiated by Alexander Sullivan, in Chicago. In doing this Sullivan had broken the rules of the Le Caron not being of Irish extraction. John T. Donohoe, of this city, says:

"The leader in question had nothing whatever to do with Le Caron's initiation in the Clan-na-Gael. Le Caron was initiated in Braidwood, in the year 1880, by William O'Callagan, of this city. It was the first Clan-na-Gael camp in that place, and was organized by Mr. O'Callagan, assisted by John Ryan, of Joliet. The first suggestion of Le Caron as an eligible person for membership came from ex-Justice William Stapleton, of Joliet. Mr. Stapleton has told me this himself. O'Callagan and Ryan were the only members present from Jollet to organize the

n setting. Pifteen or twenty of the Braidwood men ho had been selected beforehand were present to become initiated. They were all supposed to be true and no one had any suspicien of Le Caron. When the work of organizing was completed, Le Caron was chosen president of the eamp by unanimous vote,

was chosen president of the eating by unanimeus vote, as I remember it. He remained its presiding officer for some time. I have not belonged to the organization for a long time."

Donohoe does not believe Le Caron became a traitor until shortly before the Parnell trial began. The fact that Le Caron worked hard for a living, and at times was sorely pressed for money, is evidence to Donohoe that he was not receiving British gold. The last year or two prior to his departure, Le Caron was last year or two prior to his departure, Le Caron was in very poor circumstances, and Donohoe is of the opinion that he saw a chance to make a large sum of money by turning informer, and so became a traitor.

TO GET AROUND CRICAGO.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., May 26 (Special).-General Manager Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, accommachines, there being nine American exhibitors panied by Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith, came through on a special from Montreal, arriving here this morning. They were met by General Manpure favorably with the best American machine, ager Fitch, of the South Shore, and General Manager Underwood, of the "Soo" line. The entire party started for St. Paul on a special train of five coaches. The party will go over the Manitoba and into Duluth and will return on the South Shore. It is said that the object of the Canadian Pacific officials' trip to St. Paul is to confer with President James J. Hill, of the Manitoba road, 'Toe Canadian Pacific's interest in the Manitoba road, now represented in the directory by Sir Donald Smith and Sir George Stephen, means, it is whispered, that the interests of the two roads are now so welded that much of the Manitoba's east-bound freight, which has hitherto all gone by way of Chicago, will now go East by way of Sault Ste. Marie.

> IN ALLIANCE WITH THE CANADIAN PACIFIC Duluth, Minn., May 26 (Special).—There is a report here the Duluth and Winnipeg, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and the Canadian Pacific roads have entered into an alliance for mutual exchange of traine, and that one of the terms to the alliance is that the Canadian Pacific place, or select in placing, the Duluth and Winnipeg bonds necessary to its construction. The placing of Duluth and Winnipeg bonds in London by Mesers. Wright, Casey and Munger, of the road, some days age, s said to have been greatly facilitated by the Canadian

> A RIOT PREVENTED AT GUTHRIE. Kansas City, May 26 .- A dispatch to "The Times " from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says: E. A. Weed, claimant to a lot at Pirst and Harrison sts. also claimed by Mr. Hayes, engaged a large force of men and began this morning to erect a building over and around the other claimant. The aggrieved party was soon reinferced by a large party of friends and idler, who were standing around the street corners. At first a protest was made against building on the Sabbath day. After the convestants had engaged in a wordy quarrel, at a preconcerted signal the frame of the building, which consisted of the floor-beams and foundation sills, was picked up by the crowd and carried into the street. Part of the men carrying the frame, in walking backward, stumbled over a pile of lumber and men and timbers were piled in a confused mass.

and men and timbers were piled in a confused mass. While the disturbance was at its height United States Marshal Needles arrived and commanded the crowd to disparse. He was opposed by argument by some of the leaders. He at once secretly sent a messenger for the troops, a half-mile distant, and in order to hold the people in check until the soldiers arrived sent two marshals into the centre of the crowd. Several fights occurred, one of which was occasioned by a third who attempted to ply his vecation. When the soldiers came quiet was restored and the work on Weed's building was resumed.

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MANY THOUSANDS FOLLOW THE BODY TO THE GRAVE.

THE BURIAL OF DR. CRONIN.

IRISH-AMERICAN ORDERS AND WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETIES IN THE PROCESSION-THE MURDER ONLY ALLUDED TO IN GENERAL TERMS IN THE FUNERAL SERMON.

Chicago, May 26 .- The body of Dr. P. H. Croning lay in state in the Cavalry Armory on the Lake Front, the most central point in the city, and there early this morning the morbid and curious, with the dead man's friends, made their pligrimage. Armed sentries from the Hibernian Rifles stood, arms rest, at each corner of the raised platform on which reposed the coffin. A crayon portrait of the dead man, draped in black, stood near the coffin. A huge cross of white pinks and marguerites, woven in with smilax, was at the head of the bier, and a candelabra with seven tapers flickered in front of the cross; ropes of green smilax and white roses were looped from the coffin and about the carafalque, and potted plants were grouped at the corners of the platform. A canopy of American flags hung above the bier, and festoons of black and white twined the

A crowd that jammed Michigan-ave, stood before the armory. The police kept a passageway open for those who wished to enter the hall. For three hours the procession, in double file, marched across the plat-Only the picture and the big silver plate on the coffin-lid testified that all that was mortal of Dr. P. H. Cronin was within the casket. The apparently nending line of sightseers was turned out at the south door and few people remained long in the building. At last the procession stopped and the palibearers entered. At their head was Luke Dillon, of Philadelphia; Edward O'Moagher Condon, of New York; and Thomas P. Tuite, of Detroit. Following them came Frank T. Scanlan, P. McGarry, Charles Bary, Michael Kelly, Daniel Sullivan, Thomas McEnerny, Dudley Solon, John T. Golden, Maurice Morris, Dr. Guerin, ex-Alderman McCauley, John P. Ryan, John F. Scanlan and W. P. Rend, all of Chicago.

Leaving the armory, the coffin was placed in a hearse, drawn by four black horses, and the pro-cession was formed. At its head was a plateen of police with Lieutenant Wilson in command. Through the dense crowds in Michigan-ave, the procession pushed its way. Marshal P. J. Cahill and his aides rode at the head of the line. A drum corps preceded the Hibernian Rifles, who marched with arms reversed, and then came the hearse and a guard of honor from the Rifles, and the pallbearers. The Clan-na-Gael Guards, in gray uniform and tri-colored plumes, the uniformed rank of the Royal Arcanum, in its colored suits, and thousands of members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, without uniforms, cam next. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1,000 strong next. The Aprient Order of Filtermans, 1000 states several courts of the Independent Order of Foresters, 1,200 in all, and 2,700 Catholie Foresters were in time. The uniformed members of the Royal Areanum, the Royal League, the Sheridan Riffes, the Catholie Benevolent Legion and a number of other orders swelled the line. Marshal Cahili said that 7,170 men

swelled the line. Marshal Cahill said that 7,470 men were in the procession.

At the Caibedral of the Holy Name an immense crowd was encountered. The edifice was packed two hours before the ceremonies began, The space reserved for the marching societies was inadequate for the half of their members, although nearly one half of the church was set aside for them. Only accept the Hibernian Rifles and detachments representing the different societies entered the Cathedral. Schmidt's requiem mass was sung. The Rev. Father Agnew was the celebrant of the mass, with the Rev. Father Perpler as assistant. The church usual at funerals, and no display was made beyond
the customary church ceremontal, except that requiren
high mass was celebrated, a rare occurrence on
Sunday. The sermon was by the Rev. Father P. J.
Muldeon. He spoke at length of Dr. Cronin's kind,
hoss of heart, of his generous nature, and said that he
died while doing an errard of mercy. He approached no
nearer the tragedy than these few general allusions.
Among the persons who followed the bler from the
armory to the church and to the cemetery, were Dr.
Cronin's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, of St. Catherites, Canada, and his brother, John
K. Cronin, of Arkansas, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Conke
in, with whom the Doctor lived while in Chicago.
Dr. Cronin's body will be left in the vault at Calvary until his friends purchase a lot and arrange for
a public interment.

THE MAN WHO HIRED WOODRUFF TO STEAL A

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HORSE, CAUGHT BY THE POLICE.

Chicago. May 26.—Another arrest has been made in connection with the Cronin murder. The man King, described by the prisoner Woodruff, alias Black, as the person who hired him to steal a horse out of Dean's barn on the night of Dr. Cronin's disappearance, was captured at 2 o'clock this morning in a make, was captured at 2 o'clock this morning in a protect. This worried Mr. Schorr, who went up protect. This worried Mr. Schorr, who went up to McKeesport to see what could be done in the house of Ill-fame. The arrest was made by detec tives from the Central Station, who acted under orders from Chief Hubbard. It is a mystery why King has not been arrested before, though at no time has he apparently shown any desire to leave the city, so it is understood from the police. The arrest has been kept secret, as it is desired to confront Woodruff with King. When brought together the men may include in mutual accusations that will be of value. King was the husband of a disreputable woman who died not long ago, and has associated with the criminal or quasi-criminal classes for years, it is said. It has been believed for some time that while Woodruff may have told the truth in some respects, he also made misleading statements.

Philadelphia, May 26 .- "The Record" to morrow will say: Peter McGeehan, who mysteriously disappeared from this city three months ago and was next heard of in Chicago, where, it is alleged, he threatened the life of Dr. Cronin, was arrested in that city yesterday. The arrest of McGeehan is thought to foreshadow other arrests, because it is known that he has been under the surveillance of the Pinher ton detectives ever since the disappearance of Dr. Crenin on May 4. Though he was constantly shadowed, it was deemed wise not to arrest him until other important evidence was obtained to demonstrate how far-reaching was the conspiracy which had for its object the murder of Cronin.

DETECTIVE COUGHLIN'S FRIEND SMITH. THE MICHIGAN MAN FOUND IN CHICAGO-HIS NAME USED FOR THAT OF THE REAL

Chicago, May 26,—If Willard J. Smith, who says be is at present in the employ of S. E. Gross, tells the truth, Detective Coughlin's "Unknown Smith," the man for whom he says he ordered a horse at the North Clark st. livery stable on the night of the disappearance of Dr. Cronin, is more than ever a mystery. At the Socialist meeting in Waverly Hall, L.

CRIMINAL.

as not concerned in the matter, that he did not get

a horse and that he has not been to New-Mexico." An effort to discover and talk with Mr. Smith finally resulted in his being caught just as he was about leave the meeting. At first he requised to say anything and was inclined to look upon the matter as a good

"I have heard enough of this story," he finally said, " and Dan is in enough trouble now. I don't don't know anything about the white horse. Several of my friends have been falking this way and I want it stopped. I am going to see Chief Hubbard about

Did you ever live in Michigan, at Hancock?" 1 did."
Did you know Coughlin while you lived there!"
Yes."

"Yes."

"When did you come to Chicago!"

"When did you come to Chicago!"

"Three or four years ago. I have lived here for that time, off and on."

"Did you revive your acquaintance with Coughlin during this time!"

"No, I never saw him until last Tuesday. I thought often I would look him up, but never did until last Tuesday morning. I saw him at the station."

"Did he send for you, or had you any reason for wishing to see him at that particular time t" "No, " just went in because I was passing. I saw him again on Wednesday afternoon, accidentally meeting him in La Salle-st., and I have not seen him

since."

Sinth refused to give his residence or his occupation previous to his engagement with Gross, which was entered into only about a week ago. He is an enthusiastic single-tax man and a regular attendant at the Sunday Waverly Hall meetings. Smith says he has no relatives in the city and no brother. He does not know any one of the name of "Tom Smith" in the low any one of the name of "Tom Smith" in the city say that Coughlin, finding not know any one of the name of "Tom Smith" it Hancock. Smith's friends say that Coughlin, finding it necessary to invent a name for the unknown buggy driver, chanced to think of his newly found friend, and afterward, to earry out the story, gave the mysterious individual not only the name but the former home address of his friend.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

THE ASSISTANT RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BALTIMORE, SHOOTS HIMSELF.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN LOVE SAID TO BE THE OWED THE MINISTER MONEY HAD

KILLED HIMSELF A FEW. WEEKS AGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, May 26,-The Rev. H. Greenfield

Schorr, assistant rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, shot and killed himself this morning. Disappointment in love is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide. For some time Mr. Schorr appeared melancholy, oftentimes spendhis study. Whenever he went for his meals, at the Hotel Rennet, which is directly opposite St. Paul's House, where he lived, he always selected a table in a corner of the cafe where he would escape notice. It was observed by the waiters that he are little and always seemed in a great hurry. On Friday he was called upon to marry a couple from Pennsylvania, and upon that occasion only did he appear in anything like good spirits. After the ceremony he returned to his room, and did not go out again until yesterday. Last night he hired a cab and was driven to the home of a well-known young lady, who is a member of St. Paul's Church, to whom he had been paying attentions. He found her at home, and had a long and earnest conversation with her. When he was about to leave he became much excited, and repeatedly asked her to marry him, at the same time exclaiming:

The young lady became so frightened that she ran from the room, while he as suddenly left the house and returned to his home. After he was gone the young lady sent a note to the Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, the rector of St. Paul's, telling him of Mr. Schorr's strange behavior, Dr. Hodges at once communicated with the police authorities, who determined to place a guard upon Mr. Schorr. An officer was instructed to be at the vestry entrance to St. Paul's this morning at 7:30 to tell Mr. Schorr, should he make his appearance, that his services would not be required to-day. Under no circumstances was he feared that in his excited condition he might commit some breach in the church which would alarm the congregation. The officer was on hand, but Mr. Schorr was not to be seen.

After the services Dr. Hodges Sr. Paul's House to learn of Mr. Schort's condition. He went directly to the assistant rector's room, and finding the door unbolted, entered, as his rap was unbeeded. Stretched on the bed in his night shirt, which was saturated with blood, lay Mr. Schorr, and near by him a pistol, with which he had taken his life. The ball entered the right temple and took a down ward course, lodging in the base of the skull. Death must have teen instantaneous. Upon a table in the centre of the room was found an open letter, which read as follows:

Sunday, May 26, 1580. Macy will conferm, but God will have mercy on me. Tell it to my dear aged parents, but break it to them gently. Bring me from Rectory, and do not send my body to the home of my parents, as it will kill them H. GREENVIELD SCHORE.

Dr. Hodges at once informed the police, who made an examination of the premises. The case was reported to the coroner, who declined to hold an inquest, being satisfied that Mr. Schorr had taken his own life. The suicide was discussed both before and after the late morning service at St. Paul's, aithough not a word of it was spoken from the pulpit. Universal sympathy was ex-

to McKeesport to see what could be done in the matter. He returned without accomplishing anything. The protest of the note, however, ruined the drawer, and he blew his brains out a few weeks ago. This, the clergyman's father thinks, was the cause of his son's rash act.

CASHIER JESSUP DEFENDS HIS LOANS.

PRESIDENT THROOP OF THE SCRANTON BANK THINKS THERE WILL BE NO DEFICIT.

Scranton, Penn., May 26 (Special),-Dr. B. H. Throop, president of the Scranton City Bank, which suspended yesterday because Cashier Jessup used its money in private speculation, said to-day that he had the utmost faith in the ability of Jessup to make good every cent which he has taken. The doctor also says that he had \$60,000 on deposit in the bank, and could have drawn it before the bank closed, but he felt no alarm. The directors, he said, seemed to lose their heads, and some of them not only drew out money which they had on deposit in the bank, state of affairs in time to save them. The doctor says further that Jessup controls 2,000,000 fons of coal in land that he has purchased in Scranton that he was making arrangements with the Ontario and Western Company by which he expected to realize \$200,000; that h: would have paid back to the bank all that he had bor-rowed, if there had not been a hitch in the negotiations about a week age. Many merchants and others have large sums tied or in the bank, and fit some cases there will be disaster, depositors having put in money as late as Saturday afternoon with which to most drafts this week. The directors are denounced for receiving deposits for several hours after they had decided to close the bank. money that was paid in, in this way, other depositors who had become aware of the condition of affairs were paid off. Jessup published a card to-day in which he says:

"I have not illegally used, or invested, the funds mystery. At the Socialist meeting in Waverly Hall. L.

C. Crowley, who lives at No. 68 West Chicago-ave., approached a reporter and said:

"Would you like to see the Smith for whom Coughlin says he ordered a horse! I know a Smith. He is a friend of Coughlin's, and he came from Hancock, the town in Michigan where Coughlin says the Smith he means once lived. I think that Coughlin just happened to think of this man's name when he was forced to name some person. But I know this Smith can be concerned in the matter, that he did not get

> A HERBARIUM FOR MAINE STATE COLLEGE. Bangor, Me., May 26,-"The Whig" will announce in the meening that J. G. Clark, of this city, has presented to the Maine State College one of the finess erbariums in the country. It was collected by the Rev. Joseph Blake, of Andover, Mass., and was pur-chased by Mr. Clark at a cost of \$10,000. It is to be known as the Blake Herbartum. The collection embraces about 30,000 specimens.

> ARRESTED FOR STWALING 500 HORSES Trinidad, Col., May 26.-Lorenzo Loper, sheriff of San Miguel County, N. M., came in from Foisom, N. M., yesterday afternoon with six prisoners, who stole 500 horses from ranches in the above county. Three hundred and fifty were found in their possession and the head was being driven toward Montana. The names of the prisoners are "Tom" Pride man, "Jim" Williams (colored), H. W. Bunting, Charles Martin, C. A. Perkins and "Sam" Martin. The captors and captives left at midnight for the south.

Tower, Minn., May 26 (Special).-What is supposed to be a meteor fell about a mile south of Tower yesterday with a loud report. Fragments have been sent to St. Paul for analysis.

ANOTHER CEDAR SPRINGS ROBBER CAUGHT. Tucson, Ariz, May 26.-Marshal W. K. Meade late last night received a telegram from Fort Thomas announcing the arrest of "Dan" Rogers, one of the suspected robers of Whams's party.

and Eastern Pennsylvania met in this city to-day to hear reports of the standing of the various division for and Chief P. M. Arthur presided. He told the reporters that the order is free from trouble everywhere, and has added thirty division; to its rolls since last September. It has 27,000 members.

THEY BLAME THE FRENCH OFFICIALS.

LETTERS FROM THE AMERICAN WOMEN WHO WERE IMPRISONED AT MENTONE.

The arrest of the three American women at Men one on behalf of a dressmaker at Nice has caused much indignation on the Heights in Brooklyn, where two of the party, Miss Fanny Van Nostrand and Miss Nannie Marvin, are well known. Miss Van Nostrand is the daughter of J. J. Van Nostrand, of No. 441 Henry Miss Marvin is the daughter of Dr. G. H. Marvin and a granddaughter of Mr. Van Nostrand.

Mrs. Marvin, mother of one of the young ladies and yesterday and said: "We first learned of this affair week ago, in letters from the young ladies, who orroborated in every way the account pub-ished in The Tribunc." They feel that lished in The Tribune." They feel that they have been grossly insulted by the French officials and that the fullest official apology should be made. Of course there can be no reparation for their having been taken to prison and treated like common tramps We feel that it is more than a family affair, and that if American women cannot travel abroad under proper chaperonage without being subjected to such humiliating treatment, it is a National matter about which something decisive should be done. My brother, Gardiner Van Nostrand, of Newburg, has taken all the letters and will go to Washington to-night or in the morning, lay them before Secretary Blaine and ask that the proper steps be taken to secure redress.

Being asked if the letters detailed what steps the Consul at Mestone took to relieve the party, Mrs. Marvin said that her sister wrote that the Consul had tried in every way possible to act in the matter, but for some unexplained reason he was powerless with the officials at Mentone. The party attached no blame to him in the matter, but said that the whole trouble came from the injustice of the French court and officials. Miss Van Nostrand and Miss Marvin started in April for Europe under the care of their aunt, Mrs. Dow, of Wilmington, Del., and expect to return in September. Their plans have not been changed by this affair so far as yet known. ing treatment, it is a National matter about which

BRAVERY AT SEA REWARDED.

SAILORS IN THE YANTIC'S "BRIG" GO FREE-COMMENDING THE CREW.

The partially wrecked Yantic presented a slightly better appearance about the decks when the crew were mustered at quarters yesterday than when she arrived at the Navy Yard on the day before. Notwithstanding the hard contest which the vessel had fought and won, there were many of the crew who had reason to exult over the opportunity for such an experience. They were those who had been occupants of the "brig" (as the ship's prison is called) for some offence, and Captain Rockwell's order, read at muster yesterday, relieved them from further confinement on and water diet. This order commended both officers and orew for their "bravery, gallantry, earnest, skilful and hearty support" in time of danger, and closed "The quarantine-punishment-and class as follows: as follows: "The quarantine—publishment—and class as follows: "The quarantine—publishment—and class." Bispatches from Washington confirm the rumor which The Tribune referred to a few days ago, that when the Chicago is ready for sea she will take on board the body of Captain John Ericson, the builder of the Monitor, and carry it to Sweden, his native land.

THEIVING TOWN NEAR FORT RENO.

Fort Reno, I. T., May 20.-A town has been es-tablished about five miles from here, on the north bank of the river and on the western boundary of Oklahoma, which gives promise of permanent and rapid growth. The town has been called Reno, and its location and the influences that are behind it warrant the belief that Reno will soon distance other Oklahoma towns in growth and character. Ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, is president, and ex-Governor Glick, of Kansas, vice-president of the townsite company; so far as wealth and influence go, it is the most powerful of the town-site companies thus far found in Oklahoma. The Rock Island Railroad passes through the new town, and to the company has been given all the lots on either side of the street on which its track is laid. Rock Island officials are said to be members of the town-site company, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe officials are also standing in with the town site company, and have agreed to build a branch from their road to Keno. Reno starts with many advantages and every prospect of being a permanent town. It has a beautiful location which secures for it many natural advantages. The present garrison at Fort Reno consists of four troops of the 5th United States Cavairy and two companies

AGAINST DISHONEST WOOL IMPORTERS Columbus, Ohio, May 26 (Special).-David Harpster, president, and other prominent members of the Ohio Woolgrowers' Association, were here to-day for the purpose of drafting a memorial to be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, urging him to make certain rulings in regard to the importation of foreign wool. The importers, it is stated, take advantage of a clause in the Tariff law to import a superior quality of fine wool into this country classed as low-grade worsted wool. The tartif on the latter grade is much less than on the finer quality. This is regarded as inimical to the interests of the flockmasters in America, and an effort is to be made to get a ruling that will secure strict compilance with the law. The memorial will be presented by Columbus Delano, president of the National Woolgrowers' Association. tional Woolgrowers' Association.

Scranton, Penn., May 26.-The Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, pastor of St Luke's Episcopal Church and one of the leading clergymen of this region, made an emphatic declaration from the pulpit this morning against the proposed prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. He said: "It is a blunder to regard prohibition as a moral issue. It may involve moral onsideration, and may be supposed to further moral purpose; but on the day of voting, citizens will have to decide whether the proposed amendment will be a good thing for the commonwealth. We are not to decide whether drunkenness is a sin, because that is a topic respecting which there is no contention. It is the mission of the Church to deal with the drink evil in its moral bearings; the office of the State is to treat of it in its relation to the peace and prosper of society. Prohibition is a political issue—not pol-ical in the ordinary sense of partisan politics, but sense in which every statutory enactment is pol-

HUNNING AWAY WITH A PHOTOGRAPHER. Youngstown, Ohio, May 26 (Special).-A reporter found Miss Grace Moore, of this city, and "Harry" Nichols, a photographic retoucher, in a boarding house at Galion, Ohio, where they had represented that they were a young married couple. Nichols, while employed here some weeks ago attracted the attention of Miss Moore. He went away from here between two days, leaving numerous creditors and two weeks ago, reached Galion, Ohic. Miss Moore left the latter part of April, to visit Miss Mary Morrison, in Columbus, where she remained until a week ago, when Nichols sent for her to come to Gallon, where the elopers represented they had been married where the elopers represented they had been married a year. Although aware of the fact that Nichols has a write in Richmond, Ind., Miss Moore refused to leave him. Charles Westlake, a brother-in-law of the gri-left for Gallon to-day, hoping to induce her to return. Miss Moore is twenty-two, the daughter of ex-Chief Moore, of the fire department. Nichols is thirty-five.

GROWTH OF THE COTTON-SEED OIL INDUSTRY. Columbia, S. C., May 26 (Special).-The cotton-seed oil industry is growing to large proportions in this State. Sixteen cil-mills have applied for charters since January, and an immense quantity of seed will be consumed this year. The annual product of seed in this State is about 220,000 tons. The mills pay the farmer about \$13 a ton for seed, which, if all the the larmer about \$13 a ton for seed, which, if all the seed was consumed, would be nearly \$3,000,000, while the product of the seed in oil, meal and lint would be over \$4,500,000. This is practically a new industry here, but it is paying, and the prospects are that all of the available seed will be purchased by the mills this year.

GOVERNOR AMES SUED BY AN EDITOR.

Columbia, S. C., May 28 (Special).—To-morrow Gibbes Gardner will enter suit against Governor Ames, of Massachusetts; J. Hendrix McLane, of Boson, and V. P. Clayton, of Columbia, a leading Republican, for \$752, alleged to be due him for editorial services on "The Columbia Evening Record." Six months ago "The Evening Record," at that time a suspected rothers of Whams's party.

MEETING OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.
Scranton, Penn., May 26 (Special).—Five hundred members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers representing the order in New-York City, New-Jersey Democratic paper, was purchased by unknown par

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AN EXTRA SESSION LIKELY. INDICATIONS THAT CONGRESS WILL BE

CALLED TOGETHER IN OCTOBER! EVERY PROSPECT OF A LONG AND STUBBORN FIGHT AT THE OUTSHT-MR. BAN-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 26 .- The belief that Congress will be called together before December is expressed by almost every prominent politician of either party who is or has been in Washington within the last six weeks, and Democratic Schators and Representatives as well as Republicans have based their plans for the autumn upon the expectation that a special session will be called, to begin on the first Monday in October, which will fall on the

7th of the month. It is the general belief also that the special session which is to follow will be marked by some of the fiercest political struggles which have taken place in Congress in a dozen years or more. In the House the Republican majority, according to the certificates on file in the office of the Clerk; is only three, and indications are not wanting that the Democrats will begin the fight on the question of the organization of that body. In a conversation several days ago Mr. Randall remarked that "the Republicans will have all they can do to organize the House." Another Democrat, a Southern man, lately intimated in private conversation that a plan was under consideration which of. fered "a hopeful prospect of a Democratic organization of the House." There is no danger that such a plan will succeed, but the fact that it has been entertained shows that the Democrata are preparing for a long and unusually stubborn contest. They always fight best when in a mi-

The first great struggle, and it may be a decisive one, between the parties, will be over the adoption of rules of procedure. The Democrats will demand the re-enactment of the rules of the last House, under which, as experience repeatedly demonstrated in the last Congress, five members acting in concert can block the public business indefinitely, despite the efforts of the other 320 members, and threescore members can absolutely prevent the passage of any measure to which they are opposed. The Republicans will insist upon the adoption of rules which, while affording all reasonable and needful safeguards for the rights of the minority, will also protect the majority in its right to pass measures which it may originate and for which it will be held responsible. This struggle is likely to be a memorable one, and it may last for months. In the conversation before mentioned, Mr. Randall also said :

" If these Republicans think that they will be allowed to change the rules of the House so that they can stifle the minority, they will find themselves mistaken. We will deadlock the House for a year before we will allow it. The Democrate are solid against any change of the rules that will infringe upon the rights of the minority, and, with a solid, strong minority nearly equal to the majority, it will be impossible to change the rules."

Mr. Randall is by odds the ablest parliamen tarian in the House on the Democratic side. He is a firm believer in what might be called the negative virtue of that body—that is to say, the vir-tue of doing nothing. Even when his own perty is in control, he wants it bound hand and foot by a code of rules which will prevent it from doing anything, lest it do only mischief. He is to be the leader of the minority, and he will be able and warmly seconded by every member of his party in the effort to prevent the adoption of rule party in the effort to prevent the adoption of rules designed to make possible, instead of to prevent, the doing of business. Around him will rally to a man the Free-Traders, who dread a fair and just revision of the tariff: the men who hold seats gained by fraud and theft and their friends and partisans, who include every Democrat from the South and a majority of those from the North, and finally, every Democrat whose anxiety to embarrass the National Administration in every possible manner, in the hope of reaping a partisal advantage, will outweigh all other considerations

The struggle over the rules is inevitable, and if it should not begin until December, the first regular session of the LIst Congress probably would be protracted until close upon the eve would be protracted until close upon the eve of the Congressional election of 1890. If a special session should be held, matters probably would be so shaped that legislative business could be begun early in December and prosecuted with a fair prospect of practical results. Republicans who have made efforts to ascertain the views of the President and his confidential advisers express a strong belief that a special session will be held. will be held.

MR. STOCKSLAGER MAY HAVE TO EXPLAIN. Washington, May 26 (Special).-The inquiries of J. H. Drake, of St. Paul, land commissioner of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, at the General Land Office yesterday disclosed the fact that, under Secretary Vilas, the St. Paul and Manitobs Railroad Company secured the right of way in the Land Office in preference to all other companies; that clerks were taken from their regular work to rush through patents for the latter company, while patents for Mr. Drake's company, the St. Paul and Sloux City Railroad Company, were suspended, although its grant was made in 1857, prior to almost all the others, and although the company built its road within the time required by the terms of grant and road within the time required by the terms of same asked no extension. Moreover, until Secretary Vilas's decision in February last, it was claimed that the Manitoba Company hat received an excess of lands—and yet patents conveying title to many additional lands are now being rushed through in its

Interest.

It is asserted that Commissioner Stockslager, in violation of all pre-existing rules and customs, has given the attorney for the Manitoba Company officeroom and a deak in the Railway Division of the Land office, and uprestricted access to the official files. It is understood that Mr. Drake will call the attention of Secretary Noble to these matters, and it is probable that an immediate explanation will be demanded of Commissioner Stockslager.

THE FIRE RECORD.

TWO ICE-HOUSES BURNED. Two ice-houses of Smith Brothers were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, at Corona, L. I., with 5,000 tons of ice. The loss is estimated at \$6,000; partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A LITHOGRAPHER'S STOCK DAMAGED. There was a fire early yesterday morning in the ouilding No. 81 John-st. occupied by J. H. Warner, lithographer. The third and fourth floors were burned out and the damage to the stock and building is esti-mated at \$10,000. The property is said to be fully

LIQUOR DRINKING LESSENED BY A REVIVAL Richmond, Va., May 26 (Special).-For seven weeks there has been more religious excitement in Richmond than has ever been known. One of the main results arising from it is that the sellers of liquor have lost about thirty per cent of their custom. The larger proportion of old drinkers who now abstain belong to the colored race. It is said to-day that another local option election will soon be asked for by Richmond

temperance people.

Frank Brawler, eighteen years old, born at Taunton, somersetshire, England, and the engineers' steward on the British steamer Victory, Captain Alcott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., now loading at Constable Hook N. J., was shot and killed about 9 o'clock Saturday night by his messmate, Charles Dean, the second steward of the ship. Doan was arrested. Brawler died on the ship yesterday morning and his body is now at Speer's morgue. Jersey City. Dean says he was standing near Brawler cleaning a revolver, when

A TRAITOR IN THE SOCIALISTS' CAMP. Members of the Socialistic party in this city are much excited over the report of their National Exmuch excited over the report of their National Executive Committee, which accuses Thomas H. Garside with the crime of treason to his party and of
being an Anarchist in disguise. Garside was a lecturer on the principles of Socialism, and travelled
about the country at the expense of the Socialism
party. While at New-Orieans he concorted a story
of attempted assassination to win sympathy and draw
of attempted assassination to win sympathy and draw
attention from his irregularities, but he was detected
attention from his irregularities, but he was detected
and his contract with the National Committee canand his contract with the National Committee canand his new said to be hand and glove with
John Mosta